

## The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday.  
TENTH AND D STREETS NORTHWEST.  
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Daily, one year.....\$3.00  
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

People leaving the city for the summer for an extended or short period can have The Times mailed to their address, and the address changed as often as desired, at the regular subscription price. All mail subscriptions are invariably payable in advance.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

## Transfers—The Law.

There is much discussion concerning street railway transfers; there is talk of the rights of minority stockholders and of the railways; there is also some reference to the rights of the public, from whom all railway charters are received.

In this phase of the matter it may not be improper to suggest that the law on the subject is rather plain, and is embodied in certain statutes passed by Congress at sundry times. These statutes, in part, are as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the Metropolitan Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required immediately to make reciprocal transfer arrangements with street railroad companies whose lines now connect with its lines, and to furnish such facilities therefor as the public convenience may require. \* \* \* Provided, That every street railway company in the District of Columbia whose lines connect, or whose lines may hereafter connect, with the lines of any other street railway company, is hereby subjected to the same requirements as to transfers and trackage arrangements, and upon similar conditions, as in this section provided in the case of the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the lines connecting therewith." Act of August 2, 1894; 28 Statutes at Large, pp. 217, 218, et seq.

The crucial word is "connect," and the public may be interested to know whether the intersecting switches at Ninth and G streets northwest, at Fourteenth and G streets northwest, at First street and Indiana avenue northwest, and other places too numerous to mention, do not place the City and Suburban Railway and the Metropolitan Railroad under the provisions of the above act. This paper cannot undertake to say, but it has its own opinion on the subject.

All the statutes cannot be cited in the space of this article, but it may be interesting to the public to suggest that a careful reading of all the acts indicates that the intention of Congress has been to have free transfers for every continuous ride in any direction, or directions, within the limits of the District of Columbia. Perhaps the broadest declaration of that intention is found in the Act of May 28, 1896; 29 Statutes at Large, p. 188, which says:

"Sec. 3. That the Capital Traction Company, the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company are hereby required to issue free transfers at the point of intersection of their respective lines, so that for the payment of one fare a passenger on either road shall have the privilege of riding over the lines of both."

Not to exhaust the subject, the lines of the Metropolitan Railroad and of the Capital Traction Companies plainly "intersect" at Seventh and F streets, at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue, besides "connecting" under the other statute on C street, Delaware avenue, and B street northeast. Has anyone yet received a free transfer between these lines?

These statutes are all in force today. In order that no one may imagine the duties of the railways, with regard to transfers, has been affected by the recent mergers, it may suffice to cite from the Act of June 5, 1900, which authorized the consolidation of these lines with the Washington Railway and Electric Company:

"All obligations imposed by law upon any corporation whose road or route is acquired in accordance with the provisions of this act, except as the same may be expressly modified or repealed by this act, shall continue to be applicable to such acquired road or route and shall be confined thereto, and such road or route shall be acquired subject to such obligations and with all the rights and powers possessed by the selling corporation."

The vice of all these statutes is simply the lack of penalties for failure to comply with their provisions and requirements. Perhaps Congress, if appealed to, might declare its policy with respect to free transfers in a general act and make that act effective by a penal clause.

## Tipping the Garbage Man.

Some recent comment in these columns on sandbagging, more or less polite, attracted the attention of men everywhere who have suffered from the brutish brigand of the barbershop, the hatrack highwayman of the hotels, and the baggage crackman of the transfer company. It now appears that The Times and all its readers

who commended that comment have been doing the "brush," the hatrack man, and the transfer driver a gross injustice. The real sandbaggers are in the employ of the District garbage contractor.

Under formal agreement with the District Commissioners the Washington Fertilizer Company is responsible for the removal of garbage from all buildings within the city limits. That service is paid for in the sum of \$51,000 a year, which the company evidently regards as profitable. Yet the drivers of the company are openly refusing this is the report of the superintendent of this department of the government—to collect garbage without tips.

Ordinarily, the American citizen pays the tips and says nothing. That is his way of making a fool of himself, and there is no law to prevent him. But there is one citizen of the District with more strength of character. He is a member of the firm of Keister Bros., commission merchants at the Center Market. When he was held up for a fee of 15 cents on pain of having his garbage left at his door, he not only did not pay the toll but reported the matter to the District Commissioner in charge of that department. Now the collection has been made, no fee has been paid, and the abuse is in a fair way to be corrected.

That is to say, the abuse will be corrected as far as the District authorities can correct it. But they cannot abate this kind of a nuisance without the co-operation of the people. All the fines and restrictions they could impose in a thousand years would not offset the demoralizing influence of tips from one family in each square. And there is every prospect that at least one family in each square will continue to be so thoroughly infected with tipping idiosyncrasy that its members could not refrain from corrupting the public servants if they had to go to jail for it. They already fee everybody excepting the policeman and the car conductor, and they are not likely to let up on the garbage man.

What the people of Washington must do is to frown down this tendency so sternly as to shame these corruptionists out of building future trouble for themselves and everybody else. If they cannot appreciate the force of common sense otherwise, their neighbors ought to impress it upon them with an ax.

Bignamist Hoch, the wife-murderer, will soon have his last knot tied.

One comfort in taking a bath these days is that it won't become bricks without straw.

When Whitelaw Reid said the President used the Big Stick to beat off footpads and dogs, he didn't necessarily refer to the entire Republican party.

Secretary Shaw's assertion that we could build the canal every year and not feel it is not based on actual experience.

When Miss Political Purity goes to Philadelphia, she won't find any politicians fit to shake hands with.

The court's slowness in handing out transfers doesn't recommend it for a job as street car conductor.

There are telegrams and aerograms, but the war news seems to come by error-grams.

Colonel Bryan's desire to go to all sides of the earth is in keeping with the way he travels around every question of public policy.

As soon as things get serious, the Republican party will quit acting like a woman's convention.

The statement that Secretary Shaw is a prohibitionist fails to explain why the finances are receding.

Senator Kean takes as long to speak for rate regulation as he does to order his famous individual oyster stew.

As Secretary Taft is wanted in Manila to calm the Philippines, it is to be hoped he won't pursue his railroad congress tactics.

The Omaha man who boasts he has voted seventy-one times during his eighty years would be small potatoes in Philadelphia.

Commissioner Macfarland might persuade Mr. Fairbanks to contribute to the free ice fund.

Managing a theater and managing a husband look alike to Mrs. James Brown Potter.

Kansas' announcement that she has an eight-legged hog shows how the octopus imposes on the State.

Col. Henry Watterson attributes his longevity to his cold baths. A cool bottle is a short-lived thing in Kentucky.

Prof. Loeb, of California, who can create life by science, might tell Secretary Loeb, of Washington and Omaha, how to placate Mae Wood by silence.

The advocates of a juvenile court are making a mistake in devoting themselves to office practice to the exclusion of speaking to the bar of public opinion.

The New York subway workers who complain of "tunnel disease" must have caught it from the Philadelphia gang.

The decision that the Equitable is without the Federal law makes it depend entirely upon the law of assurance.

It is probable that Canada claims the ownership of the North Pole because she wants relief from such hot members as the Beef trust witnesses.

In expressing its needs for more workmen the South wants it understood she doesn't need to be worked any more by the New York Democrats.

The local garbage system is going to ruin because the collectors need to be men who have been driven out of Wisconsin by the anti-tipping law.

## IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

SOCIETY PEOPLE  
NOW COME AND GO

Sir Mortimer and Son Land  
in New York.

WHITELAW REID ON OCEAN

Mrs. Westinghouse Recipient of Much  
Attention by Her Many Friends  
in Pittsburgh.

June 1 is the date set for the French  
Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand to  
sail for France.

The British ambassador, Sir Henry  
Mortimer Durand, arrived in New York  
today. He has with him his son, Captain  
Durand, and while nothing is yet  
known of the plans of the latter it is  
probable he will spend the summer with  
the family at Lenox.

The American Ambassador to Great  
Britain and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sailed  
for England on the Philadelphia from  
New York today.

Miss Mollie Elliott Seavell, the author,  
sailed from New York on the  
Kronland today to spend the summer  
in Europe.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the American  
Ambassador, and the Misses Meyer, were  
presented to the Empress at the Alex-  
andra Palace, St. Petersburg, yesterday.

Mrs. Newlands, wife of the Nevada  
Senator, will accompany him on his trip  
to the Philippines.

Mrs. George Westinghouse is being  
constantly entertained during her short  
stay at Solitude, her Pittsburgh home.  
Mrs. Frank H. Taylor gave a luncheon  
party for Mrs. Westinghouse Thursday.  
Mrs. Henry B. Baker assembled a bridal  
party in her honor, and she was again  
the guest of Mrs. Frank Moore, at a  
garden party at Glen Craig, in Brad-  
dock road, near Pittsburgh.

The Westinghouse residence on Du-  
pont Circle in this city is still kept in  
readiness for the coming of its mistress  
on short notice.

Prescotts at Narragansett.

The Rev. and Mrs. Philip Prescott, of  
Washington, D. C., have arrived at  
Green's Inn, Narragansett Pier, while  
their cottage is being prepared for occupancy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Soule have  
just come home from the Asiatic Sta-  
tion, and are the guests of Mrs. Soule's  
uncle, Warren S. Young, at 2023 I street.

Commander and Mrs. Miller and the  
Misses Miller will leave the city next  
week for Bar Harbor, where they have  
taken a cottage.

Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon have ar-  
rived in San Francisco, where their  
daughter, Miss Gordon, is married to  
Isaac O. Upham on June 21.  
Miss Gordon, whose approaching mar-  
riage was announced some time ago,  
has been in California for several  
months, the guest of her brother, P. K.  
Gordon, formerly of this city.

Colonel and Mrs. Brownell, the former  
the Superintendent of Public Build-  
ings, and Mrs. Brownell, will leave Wash-  
ington today for Mackinac Island, Mich.,  
where Mrs. Brownell and children will  
pass the summer.

Commander Cameron McR. Winslow,  
aide to the President, with Mrs.  
Winslow and children, will leave Wash-  
ington today for Newport, where they  
have a cottage for the summer.

Among the Washington people now  
at Atlantic City are Mr. and Mrs. J.  
Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. W. Mac-  
Kenzie, who are stopping at the Berk-  
shire.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. W. Quaffie, of  
Washington, have gone to Atlantic City  
and are stopping at the Altamonte-Craig.

Mrs. Felix Cahn and Miss Carrie  
Cahn, of Baltimore, spent a few days  
with Mrs. Max Veyl this week.

Miss Helene Stern is in New York,  
spending the summer with her sister,  
Mrs. Jerome Franc.

Mrs. Sol Meyer, of Massachusetts ave-  
nue, is spending a few days in Baltimore  
this week.

CHINA WEDDING  
IN MOORE HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Moore were  
visited last evening by the Order of  
Maccabees, who celebrated the china wed-  
ding anniversary of this popular couple  
in a delightful manner. Mr. and Mrs.  
Moore were married twenty years ago  
by the Rev. Dr. George Diehl, of the  
Luther Church, at Frederick, Md. After  
the Rev. J. G. Butler, pastor of the Lu-  
ther Place Memorial Church, blessed the  
couple and offered prayer, a pleasing  
program was given, which included a  
piano solo by Miss Maggie Dunn, a  
banjo selection by O. W. Hauver, and E.  
V. Davidson, who were accompanied by  
Miss Davidson; a recitation by Miss  
Mamie Dunn, a humorous selection by  
F. N. Featherstone, accompanied by  
Miss Varnum; a piano selection by Miss  
Addie Keeler, a solo by Miss Ethel Keel-  
er, and selections by a quartet composed  
of J. W. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. E.  
V. Davidson, and Miss Davidson.

After the entertainment refreshments  
were served in the garden, where flag  
bunting, and colored lanterns assisted in  
rendering a brilliant effect. The knights  
and ladies of the Maccabees presented  
Mr. and Mrs. Moore with many beau-  
tiful pieces of imported china. Mrs.  
Moore is commander of the National  
Five No. 1, of Maccabees, and a large  
number of the ladies and knights were  
present last night.

BIG MASONIC CHIEFTAIN  
RETURNS FROM NORTHWEST

Ex-Representative James D. Richard-  
son, supreme commander of the Southern  
Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, has  
just returned from a four weeks' visit-  
ation to the various lodges of this order  
throughout the northwest.  
He stated that he was greatly pleased  
at the ovations given him throughout  
his journey.

## WHEN IT'S HARD.

Blossoms produce apples, apples give  
us cider, and cider produces blossoms.  
Hence we see the beauty and complete-  
ness of nature's methods.—Boston  
Transcript.



MRS. WILLIAM LIGGETT,  
One of Indiana's Most Prominent Women, Who Was Frequently the Guest of  
Mrs. Fairbanks Last Season.

WOMEN PLAY HOST  
ON CANAL STEAMER

Select Party Takes Outing  
to Great Falls.

## DINNER FOR BRIDAL PARTY

Mrs. Clabaugh Honored by Tea at  
Baltimore Country Club—Mrs.  
Bonn Presides.

One of the most delightful spring  
entertainments yet given was the canal  
steamer party Thursday with Mrs.  
Nicholas Fish and Mrs. George F. Wild-  
er as hosts.

The trip was made to Great Falls,  
and luncheon was served on board the  
little boat. The party included the  
Counselor of the German Embassy and  
Baroness von dem Busche and their  
two children, Frau von Hebbinghaus,  
wife of the naval attaché of the German  
embassy; the Secretary of the Swedish  
Legation and Mme. Haugh, Mrs. Arthur  
Brice, Major and Miss Ferguson, Herr  
Verdy du Vernois, of the German em-  
bassy; Miss Maude Ely, Captain Four-  
nier, military attaché of the French  
embassy, and Mr. Hannihara, of the  
Japanese legation.

Miss Miller was hostess at a charm-  
ingly planned spring dinner party at  
the Chevy Chase Club last evening,  
when Miss Alexander Van Beynon and  
Baron Korff were the chief guests.

Others of the party were Mr. and  
Mrs. David Fairchild, Miss Andrews,  
Miss Dorothy Upham, niece of Justice  
Holmes; Miss Seymour, Mr. Wyeth,  
Herr Verdy du Vernois, of the German  
embassy; Mr. Bingham and Mr. Lincoln.

Mrs. Clabaugh, mother of Judge Harry  
M. Clabaugh, was the guest of honor at  
a tea at the Baltimore Country Club  
yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Fannie  
Bonn was hostess.

In spite of showers and an overcast  
sky, the garden party at the Bristol  
School was a success yesterday after-  
noon, and quite a sum was realized for  
the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club,  
under the auspices of the Army and  
Navy League.

This fête will be repeated  
today from 4 to 7 o'clock. The Marine  
Band will play some lively music dur-  
ing the afternoon.

The most attractive feature, however,  
was the vaudeville performance, held  
in the drawing rooms, where young peo-  
ple and children acquitted themselves  
with credit.

Little Miss Eulalia White opened the  
performance by singing, in a very sym-  
pathetic voice, "Don't Cry, Little Girl."  
Some of the others taking  
part were Miss Dodge, who did a Span-  
ish dance; Miss Henrietta McCrea, who  
recited a monologue in a most clever  
manner, a take-off on the shop girl, and  
Miss Barber in songs.

Fetching little maidens in Dutch cos-  
tumes wended their way through the  
audience selling dainties. Among them  
was Miss McCrea, of Chicago, who real-  
ized quite a sum from selling autograph  
photographs of well known actors and  
actresses.

Some of the women of the army and  
navy clientele who helped to make the  
event a success were Mrs. Elliott, Mrs.  
Aulick Palmer, Mrs. Chester, Mrs.  
Riley, Mrs. Kelton and Mrs. Bucking-  
ham. Some of the "Dutch girls" were  
the Misses Kathleen Brown, Shelby  
Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Hancock Robinson; Dorothy Miller and  
Gabrielle Dandaurand, daughter of the  
president of the Canadian parliament.

Julius I. Peyer returned from a short  
trip to Newport News this week.

POSTMASTERS PLEASED  
WITH THEIR CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the  
National Association of Postmasters of  
the Second and Third Class adjourned  
yesterday afternoon.  
The majority of the visiting delegates  
will depart for their homes today,  
thoroughly pleased with the work ac-  
complished and with renewed efforts to  
make their organization universal  
throughout the United States.

Prior to adjournment yesterday the  
newly installed president announced the  
following postmasters to constitute the  
executive or steering committee: Mar-  
shall S. Brown, Secretary; Dorothy Miller  
and J. W. Cass, Vice-presidents; R. L.  
D. M. Turner, Towanda, Pa.; George  
E. Macfarland, Le Roy, N. Y.; E. C. Mil-  
ler, New Carlisle, Ohio, and Mrs. A. B.  
Barnes, Delavan, Wis., as members.

Chief Day Tells How  
The Mafia Was Routed

Through Aid of Catholic Priest Victims Were  
Encouraged to Give Evidence Convicting  
Gang in Central Pennsylvania.

The police chiefs and detectives who  
came to the convention of the Interna-  
tional Police Association, have left  
Washington, but the echoes of their  
visit are still to be heard. There was  
not a man among the big crowd but  
had some interesting experience to re-  
late, and many good stories were told  
during the convention.

One of the quiet, unassuming dele-  
gates was Superintendent of Police Lona  
B. Day, of Scranton, Pa., who knows as  
much about the Mafia as any man in  
the country. The other day while dis-  
cussing the notorious Italian secret so-  
ciety, he said:

"As cunningly hidden in its name,  
the Mutual Aid Fraternal Italian As-  
sociation was patterned after the  
Mafia in all the horrible forms of that  
infamous society," explaining that the  
initial letters in each word of the pub-  
lished title of the organization spell  
"Mafia."

Italians the Victims.  
"Different in very few respects was  
it from the once hated and feared  
"Molly Maguires," the chief continued.  
"One essential only distinguishes one  
from the other. Members of the  
M. A. F. I. A. confined all their opera-  
tions to natives of their own land,  
Italy."

"Their plan was simple. After lo-  
cating a mine worker, who, by economy  
had accumulated a sum of money rang-  
ing from ten to hundreds of dollars,  
they would make a demand on him  
for the money, and if he refused, they  
would promptly follow him to the  
mine, and there, in a dark and lonely  
place, they would kill him."

"This 'marking of men' was accom-  
plished by waylaying him in a dark  
street and cutting off the tip of his  
nose, the lobe of an ear, or scarring  
his face with a hot iron. The victim  
was then driven to the mine, and if he  
persisted in refusing to accede to the  
demand of the gang, the latter would  
hesitate at nothing to do him bodily  
injury. They frequently descended  
even to murder."

Affraid to Testify.

Asked why the M. A. F. I. A. was  
allowed to flourish for two years, Chief  
Day declared that his officers had fre-  
quently arrested the offenders, but when  
the cases came before the grand jury  
the victims would be terrorized into re-  
fusing to testify against the men who  
assaulted and threatened them.

"Only a few months ago, when we  
succeeded in interesting a Catholic  
priest in the fight against the banditti,  
and with his aid persuaded many vic-  
tims of the terrorist gang to testify  
against them, was this organization  
broken up. Five of them were sent to  
the penitentiary in April and five this  
month, while others fled from the State  
and from the country."

"In court it was shown that the mem-  
bers of the M. A. F. I. A. were in the  
habit of congregating regularly in the  
woods near Carbondale, a suburb of  
Scranton, and there practice with their  
stilettoes so as to be able to slash their  
victims so as to maim but not kill.  
When this gang saw anyone approach-  
ing the knives and pistols would be hid-

den, and the whole crowd take to play-  
ing accordeons and singing, though  
their gathering was a pollution.  
Even when being sentenced to long  
terms in prison the wretched Italians  
were heard to hiss through their teeth  
that "Five years or ten years would soon  
pass and they would return for bloody  
vengeance."

"I believe we have the gang pretty  
well routed out of Scranton," said Chief  
Day in conclusion, "but I heard the  
other day that a similar band was issu-  
ing threatening notes to prosperous  
miners in the Wilkesbarre region."

Lynchers in Mississippi  
Never Get Wrong Man

"From the stories in the newspapers  
the reading public seems to have got-  
ten the idea that lynchings in our South-  
ern States frequently must visit the  
death penalty in its most horrible form  
upon innocent negroes," said Chief of  
Police H. L. Ramsey, of Natchez, Miss.,  
a few days ago.

"But let me tell you," he continued,  
"they never make the mistake of get-  
ting the wrong man. In most cases the  
negro makes a full confession of his  
crime just before death."  
"Another erroneous idea generally pre-  
vailing is that most lynchings are con-  
ducted in most brutal manner—the vic-  
tim almost always being dragged along  
the ground at the end of a rope, and  
thudding down upon most of life is  
already fled. That, too, is wrong," Chief  
Ramsey declared.

"I have seen five lynchings. In all  
but one the citizen bent upon ven-  
geance were yet humane enough to get  
a minister of the Gospel for the con-  
demned man, and the latter's last mo-  
ments be tempered with what conso-  
lation he could find in religion."

Chief Ramsey said all crimes com-  
mitted in his section of the country were  
negro crimes.

"We have no 'dips' (pickpockets),  
'stick-up' men, check-robbers, or ven-  
geance lawbreakers in our section, and  
our policemen rarely have trouble with  
even the worst element of the white popu-  
lation."

"Drunk negroes cause nearly all  
difficulties, and 99 per cent of the mur-  
ders, I have heard of two killings in  
or near Natchez since I left home a  
week ago."

St. Louis Suppresses  
Crime and Prospers

Reminiscences of the great fair were  
contained in many stories told to his  
fellows by Chief Kieley, of St. Louis,  
Mo.

"We all thought, when the exposition  
was nearing its end," said Chief  
Kieley, "that we would be almost over-  
whelmed for a time afterward by the  
operations of crooks stranded in town.  
It was well known that many were in  
the city."

"Of course, there was the terrible af-  
fair in which three of our best detec-  
tives were killed in the battle with the  
gang of train robbers. That gang had,  
however, cracked only one crib in St.  
Louis—a small drug store job—when  
they secured about \$30 or \$35."

"You will know that we were agree-  
ably surprised when the fair ended to  
note no increase in the number of  
stick-ups, 'dips,' or other classes of  
thefts, and ever since then we have  
been remarkably free from crime in our  
city and the surrounding country."

